

No. 4550 號十五百五千四第 日五初月五年申壬治同 HONGKONG, MONDAY, 10TH JUNE, 1872. 一拜禮 號十月六英 港香 [PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH]

Iniminations.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"OTTAWA."
Leave for the above place at 2 P.M. To-
the 10th instants.
A. McIVER, Superintendent,
S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 10th June, 1872. [1058]

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship

"AVOON."
Leave for the above place at noon To-
the 10th instants.
A. McIVER, Superintendent,
S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 10th June, 1872. [1059]

FOR LONDON via SUEZ CANAL.
S. S. 1 British Steamer

"CORDOVA."
J. Beazolds, will have quick despatch for
above port.
or Freight, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents,
[724] Hongkong, 10th June, 1872.

FOR LONDON via SUEZ CANAL.
P. & O. S. S. Company's Steamship

"DIOMED."
Despatched on or about 18th inst., has
for a limited amount of cargo.
or Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
[073] Hongkong, 10th June, 1872.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
S. S. 1 British Brig

"WANIA."
Master, Register, Capt. G. Withers, will have
a limited despatch for the above port.
or Freight, apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.,
[072] Hongkong, 10th June, 1872.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
S. S. 1 British Brig

"HEBECCA JANE."
Master, of 219 Tons Register.
Further particulars apply to the Captain
[075] Hongkong, 10th June, 1872.

ONGKONG HOTEL BAR.
ICE, CREAM.
Daily from 6 p.m. till 7.30 p.m.
[068] Hongkong, 8th June, 1872.

NOTICE.
The departure of the S. S. "DUNA" for
Shanghai is POSTPONED until further

1052 Hongkong, 6th June, 1872.
 The British Steamer
 "ARRATON" ANDER.
 Tons Register, carrying capacity 25,000
 Dead weight, exclusive of Coal, 18,000
 Capacity for passengers in 1881.
 Agents Direct acting. 250 Horse Power.
 For further particulars, apply to
 GIBB, B. & MACDONALD & Co.
 35A, Bouchier Street, 24th April, 1872.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

ARRANGEMENTS having been made for the conveyance of Cargo, via London, to the U.S. by the regular line of steamers of the German Lloyd Company, at Southampton the Undersigned are now prepared to sign Bills of Lading for
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents.
 1945 Hongkong, 4th June, 1872.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

ARRANGEMENTS having been completed

Companies, the Undersigned are now pre-
pared to engage cargo, at through rates, for
all of the following ports:
Buenos Aires, Valparaiso, Montevideo, Genoa, Leghorn,
Ancona, Trieste, Venice, Brindisi, Athens,
Constantinople, and Odessa.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
1049 Hongkong, 4th June, 1872.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned have this day RE-
MOVED to the Ground-floor of the
"CORONA HOTEL," just opposite the Comptoir
d'export de Paris.

MARQUES & Co.
1051 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1872.

FOR SALE.

RELIABLE VAGONE LIMPHE,
capacities of foot less than 1 Dozen

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
530, Hongkong, 16th March, 1873.
DINNER & DESSERT
CLARETS.
00 CASES CHATEAU DE LA PICO-
TIERE, (Yellow Capsule.)
cases CHATEAU DE LA PICOTIERE,
(Red Capsule).
" CHATEAU LEOVILLE.
" CHATEAU LABOSE.
" 20 cases HAUT SAUTERNE.
BRANDY.

(V. BOUTEAU.)
BUTE, B.
TENARD'S First Quality, in 1 lb. bottles.
For Sale by
H. L. NORONHA.
old's Terrace, Wellington Street,
Hongkong, 29th May, 1872. (Sim 1000)

Notices to Consignees.

M. M. CO'S S. S. ALPHEE FROM
MARSEILLES.
ONSIGNERS of Cargo per S. S. Copernic
from London, in connection with the
re mentioned Steamer from Marseilles, are
by informed that their goods have been

very may be obtained.
Goods remaining unclaimed after 12 o'clock
the 12th inst., will be landed and stored at
Consignees' risk and expense.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
A. CONIL,
Principal Agent,
d 1671 - Hongkong, 8th June, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
BRITISH BARQUE ANZEL, FROM
KURRACHEE.

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged, landed, and stored at their risk into our Godowns, whence delivery may be made at once.

Goods remaining in store after the 10th inst. will be subject to rent.

Shippers are requested to send in their bills of Lading for countersignature to the undersigned.

at 1037 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1872.
BRITISH SHIP CORONA, FROM
LONDON.
ONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby requested to send in
their Bills of Lading for counter-signature to
undersigned, and to take immediate delivery
of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the vessel's discharge, will
not be landed and stored at Consignees'

853 Hongkong, 20th May, 1872.

Extracts.

Fooling to know—Overland.

(N. O. Daily News.—Continued.)

The Hsi-shan, though generally visible

all along the road from Peking, has now

come nearer, and the country became slightly

less flat and more mountainous. About 2, I passed

a long wall running east and west, the south

of which was a considerable town. This

barrier, I was informed, was a boundary of

the jurisdiction of the governor-general of

Chihli, but it appeared to me to be more of a

military defence than anything else. A

few miles further south brought me to Hou-

tan-lieu, a spot, I was assured by my fellow-

traveller, renowned for the beauty of its

situation, the excellence of its wine, and the

firmness of its women. Never was there such

a disappointment; the town was half in

ruins, the inns as little above the degree of

a stable as was possible, and the ladies

anything but beautiful—a peculiar mode of

doing their hair, with a silver comb into a

crest at the back of their head, giving them

a reputation for beauty their personal

features did not bear out. Near this city

a man named Li Tien-shing, the brother of

afterwards deceased, had a famous dream. He

had proceeded to the capital to take his D.D.,

had been plucked, and was returning home,

when he stopped at an inn here. He lay

down whilst his food was being prepared

and, feeling sleepy, desired to number, but

had no pillow. A stranger there by name

Chen-fang, a god in disguise, gave him the

loan of his, and he immediately fell

asleep. He awoke, and all his usual exam-

inations became obscure. Yuen of China,

official, and finally prime minister, military

matters being also committed to his charge.

He then suddenly fell into disgrace, was

condemned to death, and was led to

execution. The sword was about to descend

on his neck, when he awoke. His food was

not yet cooked, and so struck was he with

the fragrant and deliciousness of his earthly

honours and wife, when 40 years could pass

away whilst his food was being cooked, and

his prosperity and honours only to end in

disaster and disgrace, that he became a

priest, was renowned for his piety, and after

death was worshipped as a god. A temple

to his honour exists near here. I was

interested to know that, in the temple at

the back of the yellow, dark pagoda, at Wu-

chang, are some records recording miracu-

lous events performed by this deity. There is

a noisy team of horses, mules, and

donkeys, and lumbering along at the rate of

three miles an hour, have again become

numerous; and many of them were carrying

cork, taken from neighbouring pits. Sixteen

miles further south, I came for

first time in my journey, on large fields

of cotton. It was of a very inferior

quality, but long enough to be able to

make up the padded garments worn in win-

ter. The female Chinese peasantry also spin

it into yarn, which is then woven into cloth.

The city Su-chow was situated near these

fields, and had every aspect of being a rice-

fishing city. Streets were filled with people,

the shops numerous, and quantities of long

blue cotton cloth were for sale. Tables and

furniture stained a deep cherry colour ap-

peared a speciality of the place, and so we

crossed the river with a large number of

craft that they took the very slightest notice of

us. By evening, I arrived at the Long chong

river, the boundary line between Chihli

and Honan; it ran through a sandy plain in

summer entirely overgrown; and, to assist,

at that time of the year, the passage of carts,

a bridge was being built under superintendence

of the magistrate of the district. You will

have heard sufficient to judge of the nature of

Chihli. A great number of the people are

cultivating, with a few cities, none possessing

any trade of importance, few rivers, and the

small ones, running mostly into the

Pai Ho, a province more agricultural than

manufacturing, but with a peaceful, orderly,

and industrious population. It is difficult to

make interesting a journey in a cart through

flat plains, destitute even of hedges to relieve

the monotony of the view; but, having

reached the province of Honan, with a coun-

try more diversified in its appearance, and

more objects of interest, I trust you will

be better satisfied. On previous days' journey

I had been reduced to alternations of walking

along the dusty road, or jolting in the horse

cart, and had come to the conclusion, as none

of the inflexible remedies had done anything

to cure my pony, that he and I must part,

and a successor be obtained. After much

haggling, and a number of "no" answers, Con-

fucius, from the Han-liau relation, I at

last got his consent, as usual a respite as

over any Don Quixote bestrode, for Ts. 15.

On early in the morning on my new pur-

chase, through the same flat country, but with

a larger amount of trees; many numbers of

cotton, and wheatears, with cotton, cloth, grain,

porkles. Went on ahead with my military

friends, and, after about 40, reached a

large square, whence a large number of

a river, the Chong, crossed by a fine

head, and road, and laughed at, in old books

Milton, who, as the enemies of China will

say with a vivid appreciation of truth, has

made Satan first light on his journey from

places and the inroads of darkness, upon

places of China when he reaches this planet,

so says to have heard of this contrivance, for

he says—

"But on his way,

lights on the Chinese plains of Saragosa,

And with their quays lights light."

The wheatears may, by a stretch of

imagination be called quays, but light they

certainly are not, for a more numerous un-

wieldy carriage seldom trundled over

excitable roads. The soil of course did not

drive the wheatear, whilst the master sat

at his ease on his own carriage, but only

assisted the wheatear. Two long bamboo

poles were attached to the carriage, and

it was attached to a pair of oxen, and the

wind—an old coat, a bag, a bag, or a

pair of trousers. It can of course only be

used under certain conditions, a hard road,

high ground, and favouring breezes being

necessary for its employment. I was assured

these men could take their barrows 70 li,

or in event of a favourable breeze 100 li, in

one day. One man generally manages it, but

two are sometimes hired, the assistance of

his son, his wife, or his donkey. Before

reaching these hills, I had passed Tong-ting

Hsien, a small town in itself, but famous for

the birth of a Chinese worthy. At the time

of the Sung dynasty (1144), in reign of Kao-

tsung, one Yeh-fu-tai of this city, rose to

high military command against the Chin

or Hsi-bei-tsun; he succeeded in defeating

then seven times, and completely discom-

fitted the Emperor. He had these four

times barbarians in great terror, and had

of his name, an able but unscrupulous

man, named Ching-ku, who had been bribed

by the Chin, persuaded him, instead of com-

pletely destroying their remaining power, to

come to terms with them, and buy them off.

This Chinese Cobden was successful in his

efforts, but General Yeh, infuriated as seeing

his many corps from his hands just as he

had them in his power, determined to do

a personal appeal to the Emperor. Ching-

ku heard of this, and knowing well how far

he himself would be the result of any such

intervention, forged an Imperial Edict, twelve

copies of which were sent in one day, order-

ing the General back. Yeh returned back,

murmuring against this injustice to the

winner of 20 fights; Ching-ku then, through

one of his sons, accused him of having

plotted against the Emperor, who actually

brought him to the capital and threw him into

prison, without granting him an interview,

whereas afterwards permitted to strangle

himself. Han-tai-chung, his friend and

fellow-general, then enquired what were the

proofs of this rebellious design, to which

queries, the only answer returned was "per-

haps it was so." Han thereupon retired

from court, saying how the Empire was to

be governed on such a dangerous principle.

Kao-tsung never fully discovered the fraud

played on him, but his son Hsiao-tung did,

and on coming to the throne restored the

general's family to their former honours, and

erected a temple to his honour.

The people struck me as looking poorer,

and the houses worse in these parts, but both

may be attributed to the Nien-fai, who

ruined and destroyed all about this country

in 1867. Crossed several small streams

down from the Hsi-shan, and could not but

remark how this plain is saved from becom-

ing a second great Sahara by these prevail-

ing streams descending from mountainous

regions in extreme North of Chihli. Ex-

perienced some trouble at the inn I stopped

at, in a big village; boys and men crowding

into the inn to see the barbarian wash,

dress, food, and talk; however, after some

explanations and one ally, they all decam-

ped in a general stampede, leaving only

a single child, who, poor little thing had

been hushed out of his life by a fight with

the ground. The Han-liau relation, however,

afforded him ample consolation by assuring

him "it did not matter at all." After

leaving this village, we came upon country

very similar to that of Chihli, but more

undulating; the houses, too, were larger and

more substantial in every way, almost small

castles some of them, and people once more

looked fat, prosperous and contented.

The Hsi-shan, which have been of late in

the dim distance, now again are some back

on us, being not above three miles distant.

Chihli, a great number of the people are

cultivating, with a few cities, none possess-

ing any trade of importance, few rivers, and

the small ones, running mostly into the

Pai Ho, a province more agricultural than

manufacturing, but with a peaceful, orderly,

and industrious population. It is difficult to

make interesting a journey in a cart through

flat plains, destitute even of hedges to relieve

the monotony of the view; but, having

reached the province of Honan, with a coun-

try more diversified in its appearance, and

more objects of interest, I trust you will

Confucius is said to have visited the place.

A conversation he had with a man mentioned

in the Shu Yu, who heard Confucius playing

on the ch'in, is said to have taken place

there. The productions of this prefecture are said

to be coarse silk, marble, tin, iron, and crock-

ery; the people are described as docile and

honest, and the soil as very fertile.

At Wei-chu-fu the high road branches off

to the west, the principal capital of the

man—the capital of the Empire in the Sung

dynasty—the residence of the colony of Java,

possessing in many ways numerous points of

great interest. It was with great regret I

was compelled to give up proceeding there,

but I was unanimously informed that the

water would not permit cars proceeding that

way, a shorter and more direct road being

now used. In leaving for a time, the high

road, I must bring to your notice the many

traces of the influence of that vast and thorough

organization which stretches through the

length and breadth of this wonderful Em-

pire; at a distance of every five li all along

the hill roads are brick towers, sometimes in

ruins, which were used, as beacons were in England,

to convey news of an invading enemy, long

distances in a short time. In addition, at

every three li are erected small houses, built

of brick, painted with white, on which is

written on either side the station nearest to

that place, its distance, and the names of police,

thief takers, &c. Chan Yu, for the purpose of

providing fresh horses for government mes-

sengers, occur every 10 or 12 miles, and

bearers of letters on their belled horses were

continually galloping past me, bearing

their bags of edicts, and declarations, pro-

motions, and edicts—their participants

of ancient times, but by any means

come up to the design, the mile-houses are

often in ruins, and seldom have any one inside

them, and the Yi-chian, though always exist-

ing, are often most miserable places. One

cannot but hope much for a people who have

already so much that is admirable in their

government and organization, and who in

past times carried such things to a greater

pitch of perfection than at present; but

even now, despatches come much

from Peking, the Romans had an admirable

mode of transmitting intelligence to their

distant provinces; whilst Prescott tells us

that, in Mexico, fresh fish was placed on

the table of the sovereign on the evening of

the day it was caught, by means of relays of

men, the sea being distant 800 miles; and it

is satisfactory to be able to verify the

fact of ancient history, which is actually

occurring in China. On reaching my inn I

arrived alone with my Han-liau friend, my

boy having ridden my pony; he overheard

me with assurances of indifference to any-

thing, but when my servant at last arrived,

weeping and making a great fuss about a

fall he had with the pony, and my friend

tried to joke him with his usual formula,

my expostulation, and nearly ended in a

free fight with my friend, who, by the way,

was a fine fellow, and a good deal of his

afflictions. My friend then departed, but

he had hardly left quarter of an hour when

a tremendous uproar arose in the yard. The

fat officer had been cheated by a fellow tra-

veller, and there he stood swilling with rage,

red, and out of breath, cursing in the most

approved Chinese fashion, and gradually

preparing for a fight. My boy joined in the

row, and